

THE SENTINEL.

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OREGON, MO., JUNE 18, 1880.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK.

CONGRESS adjourned sine die on Wednesday.

In religion, General Garfield is a member of the Christian (Campbellite) church and General Arthur is a Presbyterian.

COL. ARTHUR, the nominee for Vice President, was a delegate at large from the State of New York and voted for Grant on every ballot.

It is said that every rose has its thorn. In the midst of the general rejoicing over the nomination of Garfield there comes the distressing announcement that Carl Schurz thinks him "a capital selection" and intends to support him. This is the first backset the new candidate has received.

The nomination of Garfield will be a mine of wealth to Fourth of July orators this year. It is safe to say that every man who orates will refer to the nomination as proof that under our benign institutions the Presidency is within the reach of every tow-headed boy.

ANY discharged soldier of the United States who has not made application for pension on account of wounds or disability received while in the service, must do so before July 1, 1880. After that time pensions will date only from the time of application. The same is true regarding applications for additional bounty yet claimed by many soldiers.

THE Republicans and Greenbackers last week made their nominations for President and Vice-President, and now the attention of every body is turned to the Democratic National Convention, which will be held at Cincinnati on the 22d inst.—one week from next Tuesday. As soon as that Convention goes through the formality of nominating Tilden for President the campaign in May be considered fairly opened.

GENERAL GARFIELD was a member of the court martial which tried and convicted Fitz John Porter, and was also a member of the electoral commission which decided the Presidency in favor of Hayes. These facts cause him to be intensely hated by the Bourbon Democratic press, and the New York Sun, New York World, and other papers of that ilk have already set the sun machine to work by denouncing him as a perjurer and a bribe taker. Such shameful exhibitions of partisan malice will do Garfield more good than harm among intelligent and honest men.

THE Savannah Reporter, in its last issue, takes what seems to us to be exactly the right position in regard to the congressional question in this district,—which is to make haste slowly in determining whether or not to place a Republican candidate in the field. Let us calmly consider the matter from every point of view and then do what, on the whole, seems best. The Savannah Reporter, in its issue of the 12th inst., will be the first to give the majority if they determine to run a Republican candidate, and will support him with all its might. There are many Republicans in Holt county who favor a straight out fight all around this year; and, while the SENTINEL holds to the views heretofore expressed, it accords respect to their opinions and will make no factious opposition if a different policy from ours is determined on.

WHAT may be called an authoritative statement of Mr. Tilden's position appears in the form of a Washington dispatch to The Louisville Courier Journal. He will do nothing to obtain the nomination, neither will he decline to be a candidate. The opposition to him in his own party forces him into the field, and "nothing will take him out of it but assurances from his friends that some other candidate will be more certain of success. He does not for himself see that his withdrawal would stop the faction fight between other aspirants. The party itself must fix Mr. Tilden's relation to it. Personally, he is indifferent as to its decision." This is a very luminous statement, and has the important and startling effect of leaving the situation precisely as it was before. The party is just as blind as ever on the question: "What is the old man's little game?"

AMONG the hundreds of dispatches received by General Garfield immediately after his nomination were the following: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. June 8, 1880. General James A. Garfield. You will receive no heartier congratulations to-day than mine. This both for your own and your country's sake. (Signed) R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1880. The Hon. James A. Garfield. Maine's vote cast this morning for you is with my cordial concurrence. I hope it will aid in securing your nomination, and in securing victory for the Republican party. JAMES G. BLAINE. General Garfield: I congratulate you with all my heart on your nomination as President of the United States. You have saved the Republican party and the country from a great peril, and assured the continued success of Republican principles. JOHN SHERMAN. A dispatch was also sent from Galena, Illinois, stating that General Grant is highly pleased with the choice of the convention, and regards it as one upon which all members of the party can cordially unite.

ARTHUR AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Democratic press and Democratic politicians are harping upon the fact that the Republican nominee for Vice President was removed from office by President Hayes, and the impression is sought to be conveyed that the removal was on account of the corrupt administration of his office. This is as unfair and ungenerous as it is untrue. Mr. Arthur was removed simply and solely because he emphatically refused to obey President Hayes's celebrated civil service Order No. 1, which forbade any officer of the government from taking part in politics. Mr. Arthur took the position that he had a perfect right to engage in politics, so long as he did not thereby neglect the proper discharge of the duties of his office. The President, just at that time, was riding his civil service hobby, and when Mr. Arthur refused to obey his order, he removed him. Mr. Cornell, the present Governor of New York, was removed from office at the same time and for the same reason; yet, when he was a candidate for Governor last year, the President wrote a letter urging Republicans to support him. There was no charge of corruption against either Cornell or Arthur, and the President now supports Arthur for Vice President.

In the criticism we made of Judge Kelley, some weeks ago, we made mention of the instruction in the Sharpe case, upon which Kelley was reversed. We have been shown some opinions of Judge Dillon, of New York, and friends of the State, in which Judge Kelley is supported. There is also given a lengthy discussion of the case in a late number of the *St. Louis Journal*, in which Kelley's view is sustained. (Savannah Saturday Evening.)

Instead of Dillon, the Democrat should have said Judge Francis Wharton, the great American author. It might also have added that Judge Wharton coincides with the Holt County SENTINEL in its opinion of the Missouri Supreme Court, declaring that the unanimous opinion of all good lawyers is that the decision of the Supreme Court is absurd. (Savannah Saturday Evening.)

Never did a paper make a greater mistake than the Saturday Democrat in calling public attention to the differences of opinion on points of law between Judge Kelley and the Missouri Supreme Court. Mrs. Farrington declares that "comparisons are odorous," and in this case they have certainly shown that the reputation of Missouri's law exponents among the really learned men of the profession is distressingly fragmentary. The fact is, Judge Kelley is a much abler jurist than any one on the supreme bench of this State, and the Saturday Democrat has simply called the attention of the people to that fact. And that is all it has accomplished.

Every honest man, no matter what his politics may be; every poor boy, struggling to secure an education which will fit him for usefulness in the world; every mother whose life's joys are found in the bright intellects of her sons, will read with glowing pleasure the following eloquent tribute from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat to the Model American who is the nominee of the Republican party for President of the United States:

Personally he is a type of the man whom the republic demands in her hour of need. He has made his way to success and honor through struggles which challenge the admiration of every manly heart. The rugged energy and undaunted courage which served him in his life's battle have been happily tempered by the influence of a deep religious conviction in which sincerity has never been intensified to fanaticism. He has been long in public life, for which he is eminently fitted by inclination and talent, but amid all the temptations of greatness and the blandishments of success his deepest happiness has always been found in the sanctity of his home, and in all the relations of private life he has been beyond suspicion or reproach; as husband and father and friend he has been a model of a Christian gentleman, as he has been the model of a dignified statesman in his public career.

To our mind there is no worthier service of one's country than is rendered by him who, in his simple employment, does the honest day's work for his wage, and the toil of the millions who work as Garfield worked in his youth is the strength and the wealth of the nation; but when his country called on him for higher service he was not found wanting. "The time came when the best service of one's country was in the risk of battle, and Garfield served in the army; the time came when the chief need of the country was such wise statesmanship as would heal up the wounds of war, and Garfield served in the struggle of war. His record is before the world—a consistent, laborious, patriotic, statesmanlike record; it will survive him as an imperishable monument, and his country will continue to reap the reward of his services when those who helped him and those who hindered him have passed away.

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GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

Interesting Biographies of the Republican Nominees.

The large amount of space occupied in the SENTINEL last week by the report of the proceedings of the Chicago convention prevented us from devoting more than a few lines to the biography of the nominees.

But, as we are sure our readers wish to know more about them, we give below a full and satisfactory sketch of the life of each:

James Abraham Garfield. In 1828 William College, Massachusetts, numbered among the graduates a stalwart man of twenty-five years. He had entered his class as a junior, and hence had enjoyed college privileges for only half the usual course. His earlier pathway had not been smooth, nor had he been hindered by attractive fields, cultivated and made pleasant by the labor of others. He had been out his own road, leveled with his own hands the hills, and bridged the morasses and rivers which checked his progress; in short, was in the true sense of the world, self-made. In spite of all this—rather, perhaps, in consequence of having conquered where more favored students have only received—the honors of his class in metaphysics, and, as we heard long ago, was regarded as the ablest undergraduate of his day. Still in solving metaphysical problems he generally displayed a keen, steady and careful practice. In no college have metaphysical dialectics been more thoroughly systematized than in the institution over which Mr. Garfield was a student, and he had been a brilliant president; hence a triumph in this department, on the part of a raw youth, was the more signal and surprising.

James Abraham Garfield, who was the graduate just described, was born on the 19th of November, 1831. He was of New England stock, but one or two preceding generations of his family had ruled their wayward movements in the West. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from that State, and sought to better his fortunes in Ohio. He died comparatively early, however, leaving a son, James, who was the youngest, to manage as best he might a small and not over-productive farm. They all worked hard, and after awhile the family began to prosper. James' older brother is still a farmer, and his two sisters are farmers' wives. They accepted their lot and have remained contented with it. Benjamin, the second son, as he grew up, started out in the same direction. His slender wages were divided with his relatives. He toiled on a farm in the summer and as a carpenter in the winter. In these days there were no railroads and no large markets where produce could be converted into cash. Life was hard and money scarce. Work was the cause of his family's poverty, and better pay for agricultural labor, and so young Garfield became first a driver and then a helmsman on a canal boat. Lake navigation was then in its infancy, but a fortunate fit of sickness prevented his intended shipment before the mast. He was prostrated for many weeks, and the reflections of his convalescence determined him to go to a school of medicine. He concluded to go to the Georgia Academy. His mother helped him at the start, but by boarding himself, and working as a carpenter, he afterward managed to pay all his expenses, and also to save something for college life. He was moral and religious, and while still young had been identified with the Disciples of Christ, an organization founded by Alexander Campbell and his coadjutors. Largely an influence for the earnestness with which he maintained strict adherence to biblical phraseology in enforcing religious doctrines and practices.

After his graduation from Williams, young Garfield became a Professor of Latin and Greek in a small institution founded by the Disciples at Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, and dignified by the name of a college. He was soon the life of the school, and in two years time was elected President. He was poor, and so were most of the students, but they were alike noted for energy and devotion to good morals and sound learning. He taught, lectured and preached, though he never was an ordained minister, and was more interested in legal topics and public affairs than in technical theology. Ere long he married his wife, Miss Lucetta Randall, the daughter of a neighborly farmer. The union was eminently fortunate and congenial, and like many other men of eminence, General Garfield owes much of his success to the prudent counsel of his wife. He may have fancied that his life work was to be found in the little cheese making community where his home was now established, but if this were so his acquaintances were convinced that he had talent for a wider field. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, and he was elected to the position, feeling that it would prove a temporary interruption to his college duties, but it was soon apparent that his country had more need of him.

The war of the rebellion broke out and after he had worked hard in organizing the militia of the State, he himself took the field. He was made Colonel of the 42d Regiment of Volunteers, and he largely distinguished himself among his students and neighbors, and led it to Tennessee just in time to engage in the second day's operations at Shiloh. He was conspicuous in the campaign, and was about Corinth, Miss., and in Middle Tennessee, and in January, 1863, was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland. At Chickamauga he behaved so gallantly that he was made Major General. One who knows him well, Mr. E. V. Smalley, says that "he wrote all the orders given to the army that day, and submitted them to Gen. Rosecrans for approval, save one. The one he did not write was the fatal order to Gen. Wood, which was so worded as not to correctly convey the meaning of the command, and which caused the destruction of the right wing of the army."

During the previous year the Republicans of his district were looking about for a substitute for the not overpopular man who had succeeded Joshua R. Giddings as its Representative in Congress. Their choice fell upon Gen. Garfield, and he was triumphantly elected. He was to be elected for two years, but the war would be ended during the fifteen months which were to elapse before he would be required to take his seat. He was mistaken in his expectation, for the contest lasted more than a year longer, and he has always expressed a regret that he was not in active service to the last. Still he was a legislator as he could have been in the field. There his personal magnetism, great as it was, would have been mainly restricted to his own corps, while in Congress he could work unceasingly for the good of every department. He took his seat in the House in December, 1863, and his ability was soon recognized, though it was apparent that he was a scholarly rather than a fluent speaker. He studied diligently, making constant use of the Congressional Library, and was indefatigable as a worker on committees, being not long in gaining a place on that most important one, the Committee of

Ways and Means. He also distinguished himself in the Committee on Military Affairs, in that of Banking and Currency, and in that of Finance, and in that of Appropriations. He was re-elected to a second term without opposition. A former Representative unsuccessfully opposed his re-nomination to a third, while in two succeeding Congresses he was re-elected without opposition. From 1877, when Mr. Blaine quitted the House for the Senate, Gen. Garfield was regarded by common consent as the leader of the House. Reluctance to lose his services there was a strong obstacle to the transfer, but he was notwithstanding elected to the Senate last winter, to the 4th of March 1880. He was the first person in Ohio to receive the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus for such a position.

He has been a growing man from the start. If the scholar and teacher were too apparent in his earlier forensic efforts, there were not long traces of them. His effectiveness as a stump speaker has been manifested by invitations to participate in the campaigns of most of the States, East and West. He is one of the few men who can be profound and at the same time lively, and comprehensible to the most untrained hearer. He impresses the auditors with his sincerity, and his personal bearing is imposing. Far above the average height, and large and muscular in person, a hair and eyes of blue, he is a man of a stately and dignified bearing, he commands the respect and wins the confidence of all who come into his presence. His threefold ward arm, equipped and supplied in a manner that was gratifying to himself as it was to the military authorities at Washington. For nearly three years he worked night and day at his task, and made a most satisfactory record for himself and his State. At the close of the war he returned to his practice, and was known as a hard worker, persistent student and as a citizen who always took a prominent part in politics. In fact he is one of those men who believe that every American citizen, old and young, should bear his share of the political burden, and not only inform themselves regarding municipal and national affairs, but should also take an active part in the government of the country that tends to insure good government, and that affects for good or evil the interests of the people. He was selected by President Grant in 1875 as Collector of the Port of New York, which position he filled until 1878, when he was removed by President Hayes for, as was alleged, violating the civil service law. His position was a most important one, and he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and he was a father of 14 and a daughter of 8 years of age. He had the misfortune to lose his devoted wife last January, whose death was sudden and unexpected. Mrs. Arthur was the daughter of the late Captain Herndon, of the United States Navy, the intrepid explorer of the River Amazon, who was lost at sea while in command of the *Intrepid*, on her voyage to America on her trip between Havana and New York in 1857.

General Arthur will add strength to the ticket, and when elected will fill the high position for which he has been nominated with ability, dignity, and integrity. It will be remembered that the Anti Third Term Convention held in St. Louis a few weeks ago appointed a committee of five to form a committee of one hundred to place another Republican candidate for the nomination of General Grant at Chicago. As soon as Garfield was nominated this committee sent the following dispatch:

St. Louis, June 8, 1880.—To Hon. James A. Garfield: The undersigned, to whom was confided the organization of the National Anti-third-term Committee of one hundred, appointed at St. Louis, May 6, rejoice that the day assigned them for the discharge of their duty has been so happily and so promptly approved. Warmest congratulations to the statesman this day called to lead a united party to the fruition of its highest aims.

G. A. FINKELBERG, HENRY HITCHCOCK, EMIL FROST, R. E. ROBERTSON, LUCIAN EATON.

In less than ten minutes after Garfield was nominated, a Garfield Club was organized in Chicago and in fifteen minutes more nearly every man to be met wore a Garfield badge. An hour after the nomination a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial called on General Garfield at his room in the Grand Pacific Hotel, wearing one of those badges and said, "How do you fancy that, General?" He sat back, looked at it a moment and said, "It is too early for me to realize it. It is so new and strange I can't take it all in yet." The badge was a modest one, one bearing the words, "For President, James A. Garfield, of Ohio." After a while he remarked, "Holmes says there are but three things that improve as they grow older, and that must have age for us to appreciate them. Those are wine, poetry and merchandise pipes. I have discovered another. It is that little red badge. It is too new for me to appreciate it." Again, as telegram after telegram was laid before him from the great people of the country, and from old friends and schoolmates, and relatives, and loved ones, he would sit and look at them, and forget himself for the moment in the old associations and recollections they brought to him. A brief and loving telegram from his two boys, sending their glad greetings, broke him down, and for the first time he lost his coolness and self-possession, and choked up as he laid it back, and turned to clear his throat and get the dimness out of his eyes.

We have talked with a great many Republicans about the nomination of Garfield and Arthur, and we have yet to find the first one who is not heartily pleased. Never before were Republicans in such perfect accord over their Presidential nominees, there even having been opposition to the second nomination of Lincoln. Our Democratic friends, to whom we have spoken, also concede the eminent ability and purity of character of our nominees, and unless an irreproachable ticket is nominated at Cincinnati, quite a number of Holt county Democrats will vote for Garfield and Arthur.

Curious things happen in politics. The convention took two dark horses for the ticket, both from among the delegates on the floor and both from the States that now have the office.

until he was 14, at which early age he entered Union College and graduated well up in his class at 18. In a few months he went to the City of New York and entered the office of the Hon. E. D. Culver, then Member of Congress from the First District of that State. Mr. Culver was at that time one of the leading anti-slavery men of the day and it was here that Mr. Arthur imbibed those firm Republican sentiments and principles which he has since so ably and boldly maintained in good and evil report. At the age of 23 he was a delegate to the first Republican convention ever held in the State, which met at Syracuse, and he almost immediately took a position as an earnest, active, and determined worker in the Republican cause. When the celebrated Lemmon slave case came up in the State and United States Court there, young Mr. Arthur was the unanimous selection of the anti-slavery people for the defense of the fugitive and the prosecution of the slaveholder who sought to force him into slavery. This thing he fought to the bitter end, and when it was over he was already a marked man. Up to the beginning of the war he was engaged in the practice of law, and was on the way to competency when the war broke out. At that time the militia of the State of New York, as in fact, most of the various States, was in a very poor condition. It became necessary to once put it in shape, and Governor Morgan called upon the energetic young lawyer to abandon his practice and come to the aid of his State. He was made Quartermaster and Inspector General, and with his usual impetuosity threw himself heart and soul into his work, and within less than a month the troops from New York began to go forth well armed, equipped and supplied in a manner that was gratifying to themselves as it was to the military authorities at Washington. For nearly three years he worked night and day at his task, and made a most satisfactory record for himself and his State. At the close of the war he returned to his practice, and was known as a hard worker, persistent student and as a citizen who always took a prominent part in politics. In fact he is one of those men who believe that every American citizen, old and young, should bear his share of the political burden, and not only inform themselves regarding municipal and national affairs, but should also take an active part in the government of the country that tends to insure good government, and that affects for good or evil the interests of the people. He was selected by President Grant in 1875 as Collector of the Port of New York, which position he filled until 1878, when he was removed by President Hayes for, as was alleged, violating the civil service law. His position was a most important one, and he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and he was a father of 14 and a daughter of 8 years of age. He had the misfortune to lose his devoted wife last January, whose death was sudden and unexpected. Mrs. Arthur was the daughter of the late Captain Herndon, of the United States Navy, the intrepid explorer of the River Amazon, who was lost at sea while in command of the *Intrepid*, on her voyage to America on her trip between Havana and New York in 1857.

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THE SENTINEL'S PROPHECIES.

In the SENTINEL of May 28th (the last issue before the meeting of the Chicago Convention) we published an editorial entitled "Who Will Be Nominated?" in which we gave the Grant estimate, the Blaine estimate and the SENTINEL estimate of the votes the various candidates would receive on the first ballot. We also asked our readers to preserve that issue of the SENTINEL in order that, after the convention was over, they might compare those estimates with the votes the candidates actually received. We now refer to those estimates with a good deal of complacency. According to the Grant estimate, then given, Grant would receive 412 and Blaine 170 votes on the first ballot; according to the Blaine estimate, Grant would receive 275 and Blaine 325; and according to the SENTINEL estimate, Grant would receive 203 and Blaine 279. The votes the candidates actually received in the convention were: Grant 304, Blaine 284. Thus it will be seen that while both the Grant and Blaine estimates were wide of the mark, the SENTINEL estimate missed it only one vote on Grant and five votes on Blaine. The SENTINEL's guesses were nearer correct than those of any other paper in the United States! We are happy in the consciousness of having been able to form a judgment unbiased by our preference between the candidates. The SENTINEL never knowingly deceives its readers, and its estimates may always be relied on.

PAPERS—GOOD AND BAD.

The Holt County SENTINEL comes to us every week filled with interesting local and editorial matter. It is a country newspaper in the true sense of the word and deserves to succeed. We hope that such a good paper has been allowed to flourish in our country. It is a paper of the future. It is a paper that is not well for our contemporary, the Gazette to also pattern after the SENTINEL if it be "such a good paper." (Plattsburg Press.)

The SENTINEL is not copy-righted and all our professional brethren—both urban and suburban—are heartily welcome to pattern after it. Those who have a moderate education and intelligence and tact and honesty and an adaptability for this kind of work will succeed; those who have not will fail. We sometimes see men setting themselves up as editors who have not sufficient intelligence to become cobblers. They get a few pounds of old type and a press, and indistinct themselves on helpless communities as exponents of the intelligence of those sections. In every case they do positive injury to the places in which they locate. Intelligent strangers, looking for homes, pass by such places when they see their wretched sheets, filled with slang and bad grammar, as they naturally infer that the people of the community are intellectually on a par with the so-called "editors,"—otherwise they would not tolerate such publications in their midst. The day is coming, and we believe it is not far off, when these scabs on journalism will disappear. The country needs fewer papers and better ones. Nodaway county,—for instance,—which has nearly double the population of Holt county,—needs no other papers than the *Maryville Republic*, as they are conducted by men of honor and brains, and furnish every week a complete epitome of everything transpiring in that county, as well as a satisfactory digest of the news of the world. No more papers are needed in that county. The establishment of little one-horse papers at every cross-roads is one of the greatest nuisances of the times. They bring into disrepute an honorable profession, the duties of which these fellows undertake to perform without possessing any of the requisite qualifications. They are generally insignificant nobodies, who long to see their names in print, followed by the word "editor." Other professions protect themselves against the intrusion of incompetents into their ranks; why should not editors? These creatures are entitled to no respect from decent journalists and should receive none. Of course by the above remarks we mean no reflection on any competent editor on side of Maryville in Nodaway county—certainly not on our Holt county friends—nor upon any competent editor anywhere else.

We observe that Mr. George C. Pratt, Secretary of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Railroad Commissioner. Mr. Pratt is a gentleman of most sterling integrity and his connection with the various railroads of the State as civil engineer during the past quarter of a century peculiarly fits him for the position he seeks. We have known him since our boyhood and would be gratified to see our old friend successful in his aspirations.

THE MARKET.

	NEW YORK, June 11, 1880.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$3.00 @ \$3.25
Sheep.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Hogs.....	4.00 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1.25 @ 1.30
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.20 @ 1.25
WHEAT—No. 3.....	1.15 @ 1.20
WHEAT—No. 4.....	1.10 @ 1.15
WHEAT—No. 5.....	1.05 @ 1.10
WHEAT—No. 6.....	1.00 @ 1.05
WHEAT—No. 7.....	0.95 @ 1.00
WHEAT—No. 8.....	0.90 @ 0.95
WHEAT—No. 9.....	0.85 @ 0.90
WHEAT—No. 10.....	0.80 @ 0.85
WHEAT—No. 11.....	0.75 @ 0.80
WHEAT—No. 12.....	0.70 @ 0.75
WHEAT—No. 13.....	0.65 @ 0.70
WHEAT—No. 14.....	0.60 @ 0.65
WHEAT—No. 15.....	0.55 @ 0.60
WHEAT—No. 16.....	0.50 @ 0.55
WHEAT—No. 17.....	0.45 @ 0.50
WHEAT—No. 18.....	0.40 @ 0.45
WHEAT—No. 19.....	0.35 @ 0.40
WHEAT—No. 20.....	0.30 @ 0.35
WHEAT—No. 21.....	0.25 @ 0.30
WHEAT—No. 22.....	0.20 @ 0.25
WHEAT—No. 23.....	0.15 @ 0.20
WHEAT—No. 24.....	0.10 @ 0.15
WHEAT—No. 25.....	0.05 @ 0.10
WHEAT—No. 26.....	0.00 @ 0.05
WHEAT—No. 27.....	0.00 @ 0.05
WHEAT—No. 28.....	0.00 @ 0.05
WHEAT—No. 29.....	0.00 @ 0.05
WHEAT—No. 30.....	0.00 @ 0.05

OREGON TAKE GOOD ADVICET!

MUST HAVE THE 4th of JULY.

THE PEOPLE WANT TO SEE KING & PROUD'S

Full, Fine, Fresh and Fragrant stock of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,

KNIVES, ALBUMS, SCHOOL RECORDS,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS, SEWING MACHINE, NEEDLES,

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS, BRUSHES,

POCKET BOOKS, Paints Ready-Mixed, and otherwise, and in fact everything usually kept in a first class

DRUG STORE Come to the Old Stand of KING & PROUD, OREGON, MO.

ATTENTION Farmers!

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR PLOWS AND WAGONS

made and repaired on short notice, is at JAMES HALEY'S CITY SHOP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction and terms as reasonable as can be found in the county.

HORSE & MULE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

All diseases of the feet looked after carefully. Also Bolter Repairing and Sheet Iron work a specialty.

A. J. HALEY, Forest City, Mo.

THE FRAZER & McDONALD BANK,

FOREST CITY, MISSOURI.

A safe exchange on the cities of the United States and Europe. Interest on deposits when left a specified time. Collections made promptly. D. McDONALD, Cashier.

CHEAP CASH STORE. SCHULTE BROS.

Dealers in General Merchandise and among other things we have a neat stock of Door Locks, Butts, Screws, Brads, Nails, Casing Nails, etc.

Our stock of

SUMMER WEAR

has come consisting of

ULSTERS, DUSTERS,

ALPACCA COATS

WHITE VESTS, Etc.

LINEN COATS

AND VESTS,

MEN AND BOY'S COATS

75c to \$3.50.

We are also offering a neat stock of all wool Summer Clothing.

Special Bargains

In Clothing, Boots, Candy, Cooking Stove with fixtures, Cook Stove, Show Cases, Candy Jars, Men's Gloves. Come in one and all.

SCHULTE BROS., West Side of Public Square, Oregon.

Bargains! Bargains!

Allen Frazer & Co.,